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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 19	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 20	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 21	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
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NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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=> fil capl ipa biosis promt uspatfu wpid
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:07:39 ON 12 JUL 2002
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=> s camphor or menthol or urea
L1       428822 CAMPHOR OR MENTHOL OR UREA

=> s volat?
L2       510242 VOLAT?

=> s tablet or granul?
L3       897577 TABLET OR GRANUL?

=> s l1 (S) l2 (S) l3
L4          157 L1 (S) L2 (S) L3

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           142 DUP REM L4 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d scan

L5   142 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
AN     2001:231967  USPATFULL
TI     Method and system for tire/whell disturbance compensation
NCL    NCLM:  029/894.310
IC     [7]
       ICM: B23P017-00
GI     SECTION      PAGES      FORMAT     SIZE
       -----------  ---------  ---------  -------
       FRONT PAGE   1          PAGE.FP    39K
       DRAWINGS     2-4        PAGE.DRAW  95K
       DESCRIPTION  5-10       PAGE.DESC  727K
       CLAIMS       10-11      PAGE.CLM   114K
       COMPLETE     1-11       PAGE.ALL   880K

       Use PAGE(n) to retrieve a specific page

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):3

L5   142 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
```

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AN      2000:44131  USPATFULL
TI      Ester compound pesticide containing thereof
NCL     NCLM:  514/461.000
        NCLS:  549/499.000
IC      [7]
        ICM: A01N043-08
        ICS: C07D307-02
GI      SECTION       PAGES       FORMAT      SIZE
        ------------  ----------  ----------  -------
        FRONT PAGE    1           PAGE.FP     35K
        DESCRIPTION   2-11        PAGE.DESC   1067K
        CLAIMS        11-12       PAGE.CLM    90K
        COMPLETE      1-12        PAGE.ALL    1111K

        Use PAGE(n) to retrieve a specific page

L5   142 ANSWERS  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   N balance in forage grass production as influenced by N fertilizer type.
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
        nutrient balance; productivity

L5   142 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
AN      94:48026  USPATFULL
TI      Agricultural processes and products
NCL     NCLM:  047/048.500
        NCLS:  071/064.110
IC      [5]
        ICM: A01G029-00
PAGE IMAGES NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> s l4 not py>2000
L6          139 L4 NOT PY>2000

=> s l4 not py>1999
L7          136 L4 NOT PY>1999

=> s l5 not py>1998
L8          118 L5 NOT PY>1998

=> d ibib abs kwic 115-118

L8   ANSWER 115 OF 118  WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER:     1975-32888W [20]   WPIDS
TITLE:                Light-weight moulded parts - prepd. by quickly heating
                      dry non-hardened urea- formaldehyde resin powder in
                      moulds.
DERWENT CLASS:        A21 A32
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):   (ICIL) IMPERIAL CHEM IND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT:        16
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO   KIND DATE     WEEK      LA   PG
     ----------------------------------------
     DE 2452453    A  19750507 (197520)*
     BE 821885     A  19750505 (197521)
     NL 7414340    A  19750507 (197521)
     NO 7403945    A  19750602 (197527)
     DK 7405739    A  19750707 (197532)
     FI 7403224    A  19750630 (197532)
     SE 7413828    A  19750721 (197533)
```

FR 2249918	A	19750704	(197534)
JP 50078667	A	19750626	(197534)
ZA 7406921	A	19751014	(197603)
CH 579454	A	19760915	(197642)
AT 7408850	A	19770315	(197713)
US 4035456	A	19770712	(197729)
GB 1489871	A	19771026	(197743)
CA 1033932	A	19780704	(197829)
IT 1025426	B	19780810	(197842)

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1973-51225 19731105
AN 1975-32888W [20] WPIDS
AB DE 2452453 A UPAB: 19930831
Moulded part is produced from a dry non-hardened **urea**-HCHO resin powder, pref. contg. <8(4-8) wt. % **volatile** material, melted by heating quickly in a mould to >100 degrees C but below resin decompsn. temp., e.g. at 130-160 degrees C, allowed to expand under light press, pref. 0.35-35 (2.1-21/kg/cm2, and hardened. Boards having specific wt. 0.2-0.8, opt. reinforced with fillers or coated with veners, metal-, paper- or textile layers, for building industry, e.g. as insulator boards, substitutes for chipboard, foamed polyurethane, laminated sheets, flotation devices, packing, or as pellets or **granulates**, as building aggregates, filter media and light fillers. Materials do not support combustion; combine lightness with strength, weatherability and resistance to water.
AB DE 2452453 UPAB: 19930831
Moulded part is produced from a dry non-hardened **urea**-HCHO resin powder, pref. contg. <8(4-8) wt. % **volatile** material, melted by heating quickly in a mould to >100 degrees C but below resin decompsn. temp., e.g. at 130-160. . . building industry, e.g. as insulator boards, substitutes for chipboard, foamed polyurethane, laminated sheets, flotation devices, packing, or as pellets or **granulates**, as building aggregates, filter media and light fillers. Materials do not support combustion; combine lightness with strength, weatherability and resistance. . .

L8 ANSWER 116 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973-22860U [17] WPIDS
TITLE: Npk fertilizer from thomas flour - by slurrying with water , acidifying, and granulating with n and k cpds.
DERWENT CLASS: C04
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCOV) VEBA-CHEMIE AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 1592754	B		(197317)*		
DE 1592754	A	19710401	(198447)		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1964-S900776 19640425
AN 1973-22860U [17] WPIDS
AB DE 1592754 B UPAB: 19930831
A **granulated** NPK fertilizer is produced by converting Thomas flour into a mash with water, adjusting to pH 4-9 with h3PO4 or H2SO4 or an acidic salt thereof, and **granulating** with the addition of N and K cpds (pref. **urea** or **urea** derivatives and Kcl) and recycled material. In a modification of this process, Thomas flour

and H3PO4 or H2SO4 or an acidic salt thereof are introduced simultaneously into a solution of the N cpd while maintaining a pH of 4-9, and the K cpd is added before or during the **granulation**. Measures for the recovery of **volatile** NH3 are not required, and a high-value, storage stable, **granulated** NPK fertilizer is obtd.

AB DE 1592754 UPAB: 19930831
A **granulated** NPK fertilizer is produced by converting Thomas flour into a mash with water, adjusting to pH 4-9 with h3PO4 or H2SO4 or an acidic salt thereof, and **granulating** with the addition of N and K cpds (pref. **urea** or **urea** derivatives and Kcl) and recycled material. In a modification of this process, Thomas flour and H3PO4 or H2SO4 or an. . . of the N cpd while maintaining a pH of 4-9, and the K cpd is added before or during the **granulation**. Measures for the recovery of **volatile** NH3 are not required, and a high-value, storage stable, **granulated** NPK fertilizer is obtd.

L8 ANSWER 117 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973-09077U [07] WPIDS
TITLE: Fertilizer from municipal waste - contg slow release nitrogen in form of urea formaldehyde condensate.
DERWENT CLASS: A97 C04
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KAR-I) KARNEMAAT J
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 3713800	A		(197307)*		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1968-775116 19681112; US 1971-146521 19710524
AN 1973-09077U [07] WPIDS
AB US 3713800 A UPAB: 19930831
Granular dust-free fertilisers contg. slow-release N are prepd. by (a) heating composted municipal rubbish at >250 degrees F but below charring temp. to remove water and **volatilised** fat and reduce water content to <=3% wt., (b)comminuting dried prodt. so that >=80% wt. passes a 20 mesh screen; (c) uniformly blending **urea** in the prodt., (d) adding an aq. soln. of **urea**-HCHO prepolymer contg. free HCHO and blending to a damp mass; (e) adding aq. mineral acid to give a slurry of pH 2-4, which is stirred to cause reaction between the components including condensation between HCHO and the prepolymer, and (f) removing water to give final prodt. Release of nutrients corresponds closely to plant requirements and presence of cellulosic fibres improved soil structure and moisture retention. Sources of K and P are opt. incorporated.
AB US 3713800 UPAB: 19930831
Granular dust-free fertilisers contg. slow-release N are prepd. by (a) heating composted municipal rubbish at >250 degrees F but below charring temp. to remove water and **volatilised** fat and reduce water content to <=3% wt., (b)comminuting dried prodt. so that >=80% wt. passes a 20 mesh screen; (c) uniformly blending **urea** in the prodt., (d) adding an aq. soln. of **urea**-HCHO prepolymer contg. free HCHO and blending to a damp mass; (e) adding aq. mineral acid to give a slurry of. . .

L8 ANSWER 118 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967-05475H [00] WPIDS
TITLE: Soil nitrification inhibition using opt substd 2.
DERWENT CLASS: C00

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHCC) CHIK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 44005826	B		(196800)*		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1965-43805 19650720
AN 1967-05475H [00] WPIDS
AB JP 69005826 B UPAB: 19930831
Agent for the inhibition of nitrification in soil, consisting of substd. chlorothiazoles (where X = H, Me or NO2)
Prevention of loss of N components from ammonia fertilizers by formation of nitrates or nitrites which may readily be leached from the soil; increasing the efficiency of ammonia or NH3-forming fertilizers e.g. **urea**.
By addn. to the fertilizer of 1-30% (pref. 2-20%) of the wt. of N in the fertilizer, then mixing the whole with a carrier as a dust or **granules**. The cmpds. are non-**volatile** and insol.
and the amt. applied to the soil is pref. 5-100 ppm. Smaller amts. are not effective and larger ones may show phytotoxicity.
AB . . .
formation of nitrates or nitrites which may readily be leached from the soil; increasing the efficiency of ammonia or NH3-forming fertilizers e.g. **urea**.
By addn. to the fertilizer of 1-30% (pref. 2-20%) of the wt. of N in the fertilizer, then mixing the whole with a carrier as a dust or **granules**. The cmpds. are non-**volatile** and insol.
and the amt. applied to the soil is pref. 5-100 ppm. Smaller amts. are not effective and larger ones may. . .

=> d ibib abs kwic 50-55

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:172105 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA71:42097
TITLE: COMPARISON OF 4 METHODS OF MEASURING VOLATILIZATION LOSSES OF NITROGEN FOLLOWING UREA FERTILIZATION OF FOREST SOILS.
AUTHOR(S): MARSHALL V G; DEBELL D S
CORPORATE SOURCE: CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE, PACIFIC FOREST RES. CENT., ENVIRONMENT CANADA, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA V8Z 1M5.
SOURCE: CAN J SOIL SCI, (1980) 60 (3), 549-564.
CODEN: CJSSAR. ISSN: 0008-4271.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Four methods were compared for measuring ammonia **volatilization** losses following **urea** application (220 kg N/ha) to a forest soil from Vancouver Island [Canada]: (i) closed-static, (ii) semi-open, (iii) 15N-balance and (iv) closed-dynamic. The first 3 methods were used in the field; the 4th in the laboratory. In addition, the effects of 2 levels of simulated rainfall were assessed with methods ii, iii and iv. Significantly greater (P .ltoreq. 0.05) amounts of **volatile** ammonia were measured by each of the following 3 methods in the order: closed-static (13%) < semi-open (17%) < closed-dynamic (22-26%). The 15N-balance method measured 35-42%, but these values could not be compared directly with the other 3 methods, because it measures losses from gases

other than ammonia alone. The simulated 12 mm rainfall significantly (P .ltoreq. 0.05) decreased ammonia losses, but did not change the relationship among methods: semi-open < closed-dynamic < 15N-balance for 9, 12 and 22%, respectively. Since estimated ammonia losses (i.e., total minus other gases) in open microplots with 15N-**urea** approximated that obtained by the closed-dynamic method, the latter gives a more representative estimate of ammonia losses than the semi-open or closed-static systems. Losses from nitrogen oxides (NO and NO2), measured by the closed-dynamic method, were < 1% of the applied fertilizer, while unaccountable losses by the 15N-balance method approached 23%. This suggests that losses as di-nitrogen (N2) and nitrous oxide (N2O), following **urea** application to forests, might be more important than is usually recognized. Significant differences in ammonia recovery by the closed-dynamic method from non-tracer (standard) **granules** and 15N-enriched **granules** (26 vs. 22%) was unexpected. Further research is warranted to determine the effects of reprocessing techniques used to enrich the 15N content of **urea**.

AB Four methods were compared for measuring ammonia **volatilization** losses following **urea** application (220 kg N/ha) to a forest soil from Vancouver Island [Canada]: (i) closed-static, (ii) semi-open, (iii) 15N-balance and (iv). . . 2 levels of simulated rainfall were assessed with methods ii, iii and iv. Significantly greater (P .ltoreq. 0.05) amounts of **volatile** ammonia were measured by each of the following 3 methods in the order: closed-static (13%) < semi-open (17%) < closed-dynamic. . . 15N-balance for 9, 12 and 22%, respectively. Since estimated ammonia losses (i.e., total minus other gases) in open microplots with 15N-**urea** approximated that obtained by the closed-dynamic method, the latter gives a more representative estimate of ammonia losses than the semi-open. . . unaccountable losses by the 15N-balance method approached 23%. This suggests that losses as di-nitrogen (N2) and nitrous oxide (N2O), following **urea** application to forests, might be more important than is usually recognized. Significant differences in ammonia recovery by the closed-dynamic method from non-tracer (standard) **granules** and 15N-enriched **granules** (26 vs. 22%) was unexpected. Further research is warranted to determine the effects of reprocessing techniques used to enrich the 15N content of **urea**.

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:255001 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA68:57505
TITLE: EFFECT OF NITROGEN SOURCE AND MANAGEMENT ON AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION LOSSES FROM FLOODED RICE SOIL SYSTEMS.
AUTHOR(S): VLEK P L G; CRASWELL E T
CORPORATE SOURCE: AGRO-ECON. DIV., INT. FERTIL. DEV. CENT., MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA. 35660, USA.
SOURCE: SOIL SCI SOC AM J, (1979) 43 (2), 352-358. CODEN: SSSJD4. ISSN: 0361-5995.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB NH3 **volatilization** was studied by equipping capped greenhouse pots with a forced-draft system with external acid trap or by placement of open pots in a closed gas-lysimeter (allowing plant growth) with internal acid traps. In both systems air turbulence was optimized to simulate undisturbed open systems. Flooded soils were fertilized with approximately 50 or 100 kg N/ha of **granular urea** (GU), ammonium sulfate (AS), and 2 modified **urea** products-S-coated urea (**SCU**) and urea **supergranule** (USG). The first 3 materials were broadcast and incorporated, whereas the last was placed at a depth of 8 cm. NH3 volatilization **from** urea **proceeded** rapidly following hydrolysis of urea **in** the floodwater, leading to losses of up to 50% of the applied urea **within** 2-3 wk. NH3 loss

from (NH4)2SO4 occurred to a lesser extent due to a lack of alkalinity and occurred at a nearly constant rate, accumulating to .apprx. 15% loss in 3 wk. NH3 losses from the modified urea **materials** were negligible. Soil pH had little effect on the pH of the floodwater and, thus, on the NH3 volatilization **process**. However, NH3 volatilization **losses** were generally reduced by factors that reduced the level of ammoniacal N in the floodwater, such as increasing soil CEC and reduced N application. Daily NH3 volatilization **losses** correlated well (r = 0.92) with the NH3 (aqueous) concentration of the floodwater sampled between 1000 and 1100 h each day. This observation holds promise for the development of a simple technique for assessing NH3 volatilization **losses** from flooded soils based on simple physical and chemical parameters of the floodwater.

AB NH3 **volatilization** was studied by equipping capped greenhouse pots with a forced-draft system with external acid trap or by placement of open. . . turbulence was optimized to simulate undisturbed open systems. Flooded soils were fertilized with approximately 50 or 100 kg N/ha of **granular urea** (GU), ammonium sulfate (AS), and 2 modified **urea** products-S-coated urea (**SCU**) and urea **supergranule** (USG). The first 3 materials were broadcast and incorporated, whereas the last was placed at a depth of 8 cm. NH3 volatilization **from** urea **proceeded** rapidly following hydrolysis of urea **in** the floodwater, leading to losses of up to 50% of the applied urea **within** 2-3 wk. NH3 loss from (NH4)2SO4 occurred to a lesser extent due to a lack of alkalinity and occurred at a nearly constant rate, accumulating to .apprx. 15% loss in 3 wk. NH3 losses from the modified urea **materials** were negligible. Soil pH had little effect on the pH of the floodwater and, thus, on the NH3 volatilization **process**. However, NH3 volatilization **losses** were generally reduced by factors that reduced the level of ammoniacal N in the floodwater, such as increasing soil CEC and reduced N application. Daily NH3 volatilization **losses** correlated well (r = 0.92) with the NH3 (aqueous) concentration of the floodwater sampled between 1000 and 1100 h each day. This observation holds promise for the development of a simple technique for assessing NH3 volatilization **losses** from flooded soils based on simple physical and chemical parameters of the floodwater.

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:129492 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA63:24356
TITLE: MICROBIOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN THE RUMEN AND THE PRODUCTIVITY OF GROWING BULLS AS AFFECTED BY THE CHANGE FROM SILAGE CONCENTRATE TO SILAGE GRANULE FEEDING.
AUTHOR(S): TARAKANOV B V; DOLGOV I A; GUSHCHIN N N; SHAVYRINA T A; SKOROBOGATYKH N N; VTORYKH E A; RAKHIMOV I KH
SOURCE: S-KH BIOL, (1976) 11 (3), 434-438.
CODEN: SSBLAO. ISSN: 0131-6397.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The addition of **urea** and DL-methionine **granules** to silage rations of growing bulls decreases the number of bacteria and protozoa in the rumen content, changes the proportion of infusoria genera and decreases concentrations of protein N and nucleic acid but does not significantly affect the total level and molar proportions of **volatile** fatty acids in the rumen. The daily intake of 7-8 g of methionine with the **granules** does not affect the intensity of synthetic and fermentative processes in prevetricula, but favorably affects the animal productivity and protozoa growth.

AB The addition of **urea** and DL-methionine **granules** to silage rations of growing bulls decreases the number of bacteria and protozoa in the rumen content, changes the proportion. . . decreases

concentrations of protein N and nucleic acid but does not significantly affect the total level and molar proportions of **volatile** fatty acids in the rumen. The daily intake of 7-8 g of methionine with the **granules** does not affect the intensity of synthetic and fermentative processes in prevetricula, but favorably affects the animal productivity and protozoa. . .

L8 ANSWER 53 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:216329 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA62:46329
TITLE: THE RELEASE OF NITROGEN FROM SULFUR COATED UREA AS AFFECTED BY SOIL MOISTURE COATING WEIGHT AND METHOD OF PLACEMENT.
AUTHOR(S): PRASAD M
SOURCE: SOIL SCI SOC AM J, (1976) 40 (1), 134-136.
CODEN: SSSJD4. ISSN: 0361-5995.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Information on the release of N from S-coated **urea** (SCU) as affected by soil moisture in the aerated range is lacking. Laboratory incubation experiments were conducted on 2 soils to study the release of N from SCU as affected by soil moisture in the aerated range, coating weight (SCU-28 and SCU-9) and method of placement (on 1 soil only). In the calcareous Princes Town soil the release of N from SCU increased with increasing moisture throughout the 9 wk study. In acid Talparo soil similar trends were present up to 3 wk, but at 6 and 9 wk maximum release of N occurred at medium moisture (soil moisture at pF 2.4) and minimum release at low moisture (soil moisture) at pF 3.5). In Princes Town soil the difference in release of N fron SCU-28 and SCU-9 remained throughout the 9 wk. By 9 wk SCU-9 (heavy coat) released more N at high moisture level (soil moisture at pF 1.0) than SCU-28 (light coat) at low moisture. In Talparo soil the effect of coating weight on the release of N at 3 moisture levels was considerably reduced from 6 wk onwards. NH3 **volatilization** losses were recorded only with Princes Town soil, but they never exceeded 2.5% of the total N applied. The release of N from SCU was faster when the **granules** were mixed with the soil rather than surface applied. This difference between surface and mixed application was greater at high soil moisture levels.

AB Information on the release of N from S-coated **urea** (SCU) as affected by soil moisture in the aerated range is lacking. Laboratory incubation experiments were conducted on 2 soils. . . of coating weight on the release of N at 3 moisture levels was considerably reduced from 6 wk onwards. NH3 **volatilization** losses were recorded only with Princes Town soil, but they never exceeded 2.5% of the total N applied. The release of N from SCU was faster when the **granules** were mixed with the soil rather than surface applied. This difference between surface and mixed application was greater at high. . .

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 118 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:150523 PROMT
TITLE: Fertilizer development benefits Third World.
SOURCE: CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING NEWS, (18 Nov 1985) pp. 67-69.
LANGUAGE: English

AB International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) develops and promotes new fertilizer products and processes for use in the Third World. Its staff of 180 is recruited from 20 countries, and its budget is $10 million in 1985. Grant sources include the US Agency for International Development, International Development Research Centre (Canada) and the International Fund for Agricultural DevelopmentP The problem of nitrogen losses from the soil--serious in the US--is acute in irrigated paddies, where losses often exceed 50 percent, mainly from ammonia **volatilization**. IFDC is working on ways to increase the efficiency

of **urea** nitrogen fertilizers by using urease inhibitors and applying particle coatings to decelerate nitrogen release. The most practical solution to date has been deep placement, in which large **granules** or briquettes are inserted 10 cm below the surface of the soil.
International . . . losses from the soil--serious in the US--is acute in irrigated paddies, where losses often exceed 50 percent, mainly from ammonia **volatilization**. IFDC is working on ways to increase the efficiency of **urea** nitrogen fertilizers by using urease inhibitors and applying particle coatings to decelerate nitrogen release. The most practical solution to date has been deep placement, in which large **granules** or briquettes are inserted 10 cm below the surface of the soil.

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 118 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:145071 PROMT
TITLE: Fertilizer technology progresses despite threatened funding cut.
SOURCE: CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING NEWS, (4 Nov 1985) pp. 28-321.
LANGUAGE: English
AB TVA's National Fertilizer Development Center wants to attract private funding for its research efforts, which are now threatened by government budget cuts. NFDC wants to improve nitrogen utilization efficiency, exploit US raw materials and energy sources, reduce environmental pollution from fertilizers, conserve energy and utilize lower cost raw materials. About 50 percent of nitrogen applied to soil is lost to runoff, degradation, **volatilization** or leaching. Losses could be increased with minimal tillage practices. Urease inhibitors could reduce the conversion of nitrogen fertilizers in soil to **volatile** ammonia. **Urea**-nitric phosphate fertilizers could also reduce the nitrogen loss. The fertilizers are actually a complex mix of compounds, with most of the P2O5 present as monocalcium phosphate (MCP) or MCP-**urea** adducts. No ammonia is used and virtually no ammonium nitrate exists in the products. The fertilizer also uses phosphate rock, the cheapest source of P2O5. NFDC is also developing a falling curtain evaporative cooling process for melt **granulation** of **urea**, in which **granulation** takes place in a rotary drum, allowing lower energy use, low equipment cost and superior product quality. The process also eliminates the need for formaldehyde or other hardening-conditioning agents in the **urea** melt. **Granule** shelf life can be extended from 3 month to 9 month by coating with kaolin or diatomaceous earth. Other internal conditioner additives are also being tested. NFDC is developing low cost technology for a number of fertilizers.
TVA's . . . energy and utilize lower cost raw materials. About 50 percent of nitrogen applied to soil is lost to runoff, degradation, **volatilization** or leaching. Losses could be increased with minimal tillage practices. Urease inhibitors could reduce the conversion of nitrogen fertilizers in soil to **volatile** ammonia. **Urea**-nitric phosphate fertilizers could also reduce the nitrogen loss. The fertilizers are actually a complex mix of compounds, with most of the P2O5 present as monocalcium phosphate (MCP) or MCP-**urea** adducts. No ammonia is used and virtually no ammonium nitrate exists in the products. The fertilizer also uses phosphate rock, the cheapest source of P2O5. NFDC is also developing a falling curtain evaporative cooling process for melt **granulation** of **urea**, in which **granulation** takes place in a rotary drum, allowing lower energy use, low equipment cost and superior product quality. The process also eliminates the need for formaldehyde or other hardening-conditioning agents in the **urea** melt. **Granule** shelf life can be extended from 3 month to 9 month by coating with kaolin or diatomaceous earth. Other

internal. . .

=> d scan

L8 118 ANSWERS USPATFULL
AN 96:55547 USPATFULL
TI Method of producing porous delivery devices
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 424/441.000; 424/464.000; 424/480.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K009-24
PAGE IMAGES NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):3

L8 118 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
CC 19-5 (Fertilizers, Soils, and Plant Nutrition)
TI **Volatilization** of ammonia from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass
ST ammonia volatilization urea turf Poa
IT Kentucky bluegrass
Turf
(ammonia **volatilization** from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to)
IT Irrigation
(ammonia **volatilization** from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass in relation to)
IT Heat, biological effects
(on ammonia **volatilization** from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass)
IT Soils
(Aeric Ochraqualfs, ammonia **volatilization** from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass grown on)
IT Humidity
(relative, ammonia **volatilization** from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass in relation to)
IT Fertilizers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**urea**, ammonia **volatilization** from dissolved and **granular**, applied to turf)
IT 57-13-6 7664-41-7
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fertilizers, **urea**, ammonia **volatilization** from dissolved and **granular**, applied to turf)
IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**volatilization** of, from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass, factors affecting)

L8 118 ANSWERS USPATFULL
AN 87:23601 USPATFULL
TI Localized liquid additive applicator system for continuous cylindrical product
NCL NCLM: 131/343.000
NCLS: 118/264.000; 118/405.000; 131/331.000
IC [4]
ICM: A24D003-06
PAGE IMAGES NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

L8 118 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

```
CC   38 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
TI   Cyanuric acid

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    61.69      61.90

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:12:44 ON 12 JUL 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul  5, 2002 (20020705/UP).

=> FIL CAPL IPA BIOSIS PROMT USPATFU WPID
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.24      62.14

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:15:06 ON 12 JUL 2002
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:15:06 ON 12 JUL 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 18:15:06 ON 12 JUL 2002
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:15:06 ON 12 JUL 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:15:06 ON 12 JUL 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:07:15 ON 12 JUL 2002)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, IPA, BIOSIS, PROMT, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:07:39
     ON 12 JUL 2002
L1        428822 S CAMPHOR OR MENTHOL OR UREA
L2        510242 S VOLAT?
L3        897577 S TABLET OR GRANUL?
L4           157 S L1 (S) L2 (S) L3
L5           142 DUP REM L4 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           139 S L4 NOT PY>2000
L7           136 S L4 NOT PY>1999
L8           118 S L5 NOT PY>1998

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:12:44 ON 12 JUL 2002

     FILE 'CAPLUS, IPA, BIOSIS, PROMT, USPATFULL, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:15:06
     ON 12 JUL 2002
```

=> d ti tot

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Impact on ammonia volatilization losses of mixing KCl of high pH with urea

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of **granule** size and nitrogen/sulfur ratios on ammonia **volatilization** from surface-applied **urea** under different soil moisture conditions

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI The influence of soil properties on the effectiveness of phenylphosphorodiamidate (PPD) in reducing ammonia volatilization from surface-applied urea

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Ammonia volatilization from nitrogen fertilizer surface applied to orchard grass sod

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Gaseous losses of ammonia following application of various forms of urea under pines on sod-podzolic soils

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Relative ammonia loss from urea-based fertilizers applied to rice under different hydrological situations

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of soil bulk density on inhibition of hydrolysis of surface-applied granular urea containing phenyl phosphorodiamidate in unsaturated soil

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Compaction of metal salt-urea complexes with triple superphosphate

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of timing of simulated rainfall on ammonia volatilization from urea, applied to soil of varying moisture content

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Slow-release urea fertilizers - effect on floodwater chemistry, ammonia volatilization and rice growth in an alkali soil

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI **Volatilization** of ammonia from **granular** and dissolved **urea** applied to turfgrass

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of soil moisture and air relative humidity on ammonia volatilization from surface-applied urea

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of **urea granule** size on ammonia **volatilization** from surface-applied **urea**

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Ammonia volatilization from nitrogen fertilizers surface applied to no-till corn

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Ammonia volatilization losses from prilled urea, urea supergranules (USG) and coated USG in rice fields

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Nitrogen release from urea and sulfur-coated urea in jack pine forest humus

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Reduction in ammonia volatilization loss from surface applied urea

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Comparison of three field methods for measuring ammonia **volatilization** from **urea granules** broadcast on to pasture

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Ammonia volatilization losses from prilled urea, urea supergranules and sulfur coated urea when surface applied and deep placed

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Indexes of rumen and blood metabolism in sheep fed loose and granulated feed mixtures with different levels of urea

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Nature of rumen digestion in calves receiving pelletized feed when intensively raised for beef

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Content of carbohydrate and fat metabolites in the rumen and blood of animals in relation to the use of animal fat as a constituent of granulated feed

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Blood composition and rumen content of young bulls during feeding of granulated feeds with urea

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Test of the rapid dosage of volatile substances in various pharmaceutical formulas

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Foundry molds

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Porous tablets

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Cyanuric acid

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 118 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Re-forming waste rubber.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Preparation and evaluation of natural rubber coated prilled urea.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI N balance in forage grass production as influenced by N fertilizer type.

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Response of maize to ammonium nitrate, urea and cogranulated urea-urea phosphate.

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Ammonia volatilization from ammonium nitrate, urea and urea phosphate

fertilizers applied to alkaline soils.

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Volatilization losses of surface-applied urea nitrogen from vertisols in the Indian semi-arid tropics.

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Impact on ammonia volatilization losses of mixing KCl of high pH with urea.

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Urea and phosphate interactions in fertilizer microsites: Ammonia volatilization and pH changes.

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI THE EFFECT OF UREA PELLET SIZE AND RATE OF APPLICATION ON AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION AND SOIL NITROGEN DYNAMICS.

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI EFFECTS OF UREA POTASSIUM CHLORIDE AND NITROGEN TRANSFORMATIONS ON AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION FROM UREA.

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION FROM UREA NITRICPHOSPHATE AND UREA APPLIED TO THE SOIL SURFACE.

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI EFFECT OF NITROGEN SOURCE APPLICATION TIME AND DICYANDIAMIDE ON RICE YIELDS.

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI AMMONIA LOSS FOLLOWING SURFACE APPLICATION OF UREA FERTILIZERS TO A CALCAREOUS SOIL.

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI TIMING OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER FOR RICE IN RELATION TO PADDY FLOODING.

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI EVALUATION OF DICYANDIAMIDE-AMENDED FERTILIZERS ON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS POA-PRATENSIS.

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI RESPONSE OF WHEATS TO NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER SOURCES AND APPLICATIONS METHODS.

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI FIELD ESTIMATION OF AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION FROM NITROGEN-15-LABELED UREA FERTILIZER.

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION FROM UREA AND UREA PHOSPHATES IN CALCAREOUS SOILS.

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI LABELED NITROGEN FERTILIZER RESEARCH WITH UREA IN THE SEMI ARID TROPICS 1. GREENHOUSE STUDIES.

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF SALIVARY GLANDS AND STEER RUMEN WHILE FEEDING GRANULES WITH UREA OR GRASS MEAL.

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI XILOBAM ANALYSIS DETERMINATION OF DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS AND ASSESSMENT OF

STABILITY.

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI EFFECTIVENESS OF NITRAPYRIN WITH SURFACE APPLIED FERTILIZER NITROGEN IN NO-TILLAGE CORN ZEA-MAYS.

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI COMPARISON OF 4 METHODS OF MEASURING VOLATILIZATION LOSSES OF NITROGEN FOLLOWING UREA FERTILIZATION OF FOREST SOILS.

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI EFFECT OF NITROGEN SOURCE AND MANAGEMENT ON AMMONIA VOLATILIZATION LOSSES FROM FLOODED RICE SOIL SYSTEMS.

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI MICROBIOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN THE RUMEN AND THE PRODUCTIVITY OF GROWING BULLS AS AFFECTED BY THE CHANGE FROM SILAGE CONCENTRATE TO SILAGE GRANULE FEEDING.

L8 ANSWER 53 OF 118 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI THE RELEASE OF NITROGEN FROM SULFUR COATED UREA AS AFFECTED BY SOIL MOISTURE COATING WEIGHT AND METHOD OF PLACEMENT.

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 118 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TI Fertilizer development benefits Third World.

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 118 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

TI Fertilizer technology progresses despite threatened funding cut.

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of tablets of increased strength

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Flame retardant styrenic polymers

L8 ANSWER 58 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Formulation for fertilizer additive concentrate

L8 ANSWER 59 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Bisacodyl dosage form

L8 ANSWER 60 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Picosulfate dosage form

L8 ANSWER 61 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI 2-Hydroxy-3-aminopropylsulfonamides

L8 ANSWER 62 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Method of producing porous delivery devices

L8 ANSWER 63 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Porous shaped delivery devices and method of producing thereof

L8 ANSWER 64 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Senna dosage form

L8 ANSWER 65 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Granular urea-based fertilizer

L8 ANSWER 66 OF 118 USPATFULL

TI Agricultural processes and products

L8 ANSWER 67 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Inorganic reactive granulating binder and conditioner

L8 ANSWER 68 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Cellulosic coating

L8 ANSWER 69 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Liquid herbicidally active compositions

L8 ANSWER 70 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Agricultural processes and products

L8 ANSWER 71 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Herbicidal method using diflufenican

L8 ANSWER 72 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Herbicidal method using diflufenican

L8 ANSWER 73 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Method of making foam-filled cellular structures

L8 ANSWER 74 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Attrition-resistant, controlled release fertilizers

L8 ANSWER 75 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Localized liquid additive applicator system for continuous cylindrical product

L8 ANSWER 76 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Attrition resistant controlled release fertilizers

L8 ANSWER 77 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Smoking articles

L8 ANSWER 78 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Localized liquid additive applicator system for continuous cylindrical product

L8 ANSWER 79 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Production of high-strength, storage-stable particulate urea

L8 ANSWER 80 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Nitrogen fertilization

L8 ANSWER 81 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Protein degraded pre-vulcanized natural rubber coated slow release fertilizers

L8 ANSWER 82 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Granulation of urea phosphate from urea and merchant-grade phosphoric acid

L8 ANSWER 83 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Granular urea - urea phosphate fertilizer

L8 ANSWER 84 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Delayed release coated metal phosphide pesticides

L8 ANSWER 85 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Urea-formaldehyde granular fertilizer

L8 ANSWER 86 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI 4-alkyl-1,2,4-4H-triazole derivatives

L8 ANSWER 87 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Preservative for film

L8 ANSWER 88 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of ureaform

L8 ANSWER 89 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI 1,2,4-4H-triazole derivatives

L8 ANSWER 90 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Moldable compositions comprising polyvinyl nitrate

L8 ANSWER 91 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Moldable compositions comprising polyvinyl nitrate

L8 ANSWER 92 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Production of highly porous active aluminium oxide granulate

L8 ANSWER 93 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Paper coated with organic pigment-containing coating colors

L8 ANSWER 94 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of lead storage battery electrodes and apparatus for carrying out the process

L8 ANSWER 95 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Paper coating compositions and organic pigments used therein

L8 ANSWER 96 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI 1,2,4,-4H-Triazole derivatives

L8 ANSWER 97 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Urea-formaldehyde pigmentary fillers used in paper

L8 ANSWER 98 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of porous tablets

L8 ANSWER 99 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI Control of rice blast with 4-halo-carbostyrils and -isocarbostyrils

L8 ANSWER 100 OF 118 USPATFULL
TI 1,2,4-4H-TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES

L8 ANSWER 101 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Baishi antipyresis granule.

L8 ANSWER 102 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Sublimate insecticidal compsn. for purificn. cistern - is made of e.g. para-di chlorobenzene, naphthalene, and/or camphor, carrying insect growth inhibitor after impregnation in powder.

L8 ANSWER 103 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Degradative moulded prod., for insecticide, etc - contg. mixt. of liq. absorptive adjuvant and sublimable-powders soaked in volatile liq e.g. insect repellent agent, etc.

L8 ANSWER 104 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Three-dimensional resin granules pref. of polyester or acrylic resin -

useful as coating compsns. which have a paint film appearance.

L8 ANSWER 105 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Preventing sintering of hygroscopic materials for fertiliser use - by treating with aq. soln. of urea -formaldehyde condensate.

L8 ANSWER 106 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Porous resin composite materials prodn. - comprises kneading inorganic fibres and thermosetting resins then heat treatment.

L8 ANSWER 107 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Cigarette having filter loaded with volatile material - using granular zeolite as carrier.

L8 ANSWER 108 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Aromatic fragrance compsn. prepn. - by extracting Atractycodes Japonica Koidzmi Rhizome with alcohol and ether, distilling and mixing with menthol.

L8 ANSWER 109 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Sepg. thermoplastic polymers from aq. latices - by coagulating the latex, cooling the two phase mixt. and sepg. off the water.

L8 ANSWER 110 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Granular herbicidal agent - comprising absorbed 3-chloro-2-(4 chloro 2 fluoropheryl)-4,5,6,7-tetra hydro 2H-indaz- ole and the corresp. 3-chloro-2-(4 chloro) cpd..

L8 ANSWER 111 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Hydrogenation of polymers having carbon-carbon double bonds - employing metal catalysts supported on porous carbonaceous mouldings.

L8 ANSWER 112 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Urea form fertiliser granules prodn. - by granulating urea form particles with urea-formaldehyde condensate soln. contg. catalyst.

L8 ANSWER 113 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Orally administrable compsn. contg. (l)-menthol - in the form of an inclusion cpd. with cyclodextrin.

L8 ANSWER 114 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Thermoplastic foams prepn. - using urea nucleating agent-contg. polyolefin granules dispersions.

L8 ANSWER 115 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Light-weight moulded parts - prepd. by quickly heating dry non-hardened urea- formaldehyde resin powder in moulds.

L8 ANSWER 116 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Npk fertilizer from thomas flour - by slurrying with water , acidifying, and granulating with n and k cpds.

L8 ANSWER 117 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Fertilizer from municipal waste - contg slow release nitrogen in form of urea formaldehyde condensate.

L8 ANSWER 118 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Soil nitrification inhibition using opt substd 2.

=> fil stng
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.23	78.37

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:18:21 ON 12 JUL 2002

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 5, 2002 (20020705/UP).

=> d ibib abs kwic 56, 62, 63, 90, 98, 101, 102, 106
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, PROMT, USPATFULL, WPIDS' -
CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:162032 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preparation of tablets of increased strength
INVENTOR(S): Lo, Julian Belknap, Old Lyme, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5853758		19981229
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-677992		19960710 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-256296, filed on 13 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-819553, filed on 13 Jan 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Richardson, Peter C., Ginsburg, Paul H., Fuller, Jr., Grover F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 490
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Tablets of increased strength are manufactured by combining and compressing a meltable binder, excipients and a pharmaceutically active agent into a tablet, melting the binder in the tablet, and then solidifying the binder.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD In another embodiment of the invention, a **volatilizable** component is present in the **tablet** formation to manufacture porous **tablets**. After combination and compression of the **tablet** ingredients, the **volatilizable** component is removed from the **tablets** by heating at atmospheric or reduced pressure to form porous **tablets**. Suitable **volatilizable** components include sublimable materials such as **menthol**, **camphor**, **urea**, and vanillin, and materials that decompose at or below the melting point of the binder such as ammonium bicarbonate. The amount of **volatilizable** material ranges from about 1% to about 95% by weight, based on the weight of the combined **tablet** ingredients. For instance, when using ammonium bicarbonate, the amount is usually from about 50% to about 90% by weight, and when using **menthol**, the amount ranges

from about 30% to about 55% by weight. Preferably, the **volatilizable** material is removed during melting step (b) according to the invention when the compressed **tablets** are heated above the melting point of the meltable binder for a period of time sufficient to melt the meltable binder- and to remove the **volatilizable** material. When using **menthol**, removal thereof is by heating to about 40.degree. C. under vacuum.

L8 ANSWER 62 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:55547 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Method of producing porous delivery devices		
INVENTOR(S):	Lo, Julian B., Old Lyme, CT, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pfizer, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5529789		19960625
	WO 9318757		19930930
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-374789		19940915 (8)
	WO 1992-US9321		19921106
			19940915 PCT 371 date
			19940915 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-852702, filed on 17 Mar 1992, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Benston, Jr., William E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Richardson, Peter C., Benson, Gregg C., Olson, A. Dean		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	492		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An efficient method for making high strength, highly porous, fast dissolving delivery devices. The method comprises mixing a formulation comprising menthol, a water-soluble, menthol-soluble polymer, and an active agent at a temperature such that the menthol is substantially molten. The formulation is disposed in a mold, solidified and the menthol is sublimed from the solidified molded formulation. Preferably, the solidification occurs at a temperature sufficient to provide a substantially amorphous menthol structure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 3,885,026 discloses a process for the production of porous **tablets**. In this process, a solid **volatilizable** adjuvant is incorporated in the **tablet** formulation. The **tablet** is formed by compression, and the **volatilizable** adjuvant is removed by sublimation or thermal decomposition. Exemplary **volatilizable** adjuvants include urethane, **urea**, ammonium bicarbonate, hexamethylenetetramine, benzoic acid, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene and **camphor**. The maximum porosity obtained according to this patent is 50% and preferably 10 to 30%. **Tablets** of high strength at a porosity higher than 50% are difficult to produce by this method.

L8 ANSWER 63 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	96:40971 USPATFULL	
TITLE:	Porous shaped delivery devices and method of producing thereof	
INVENTOR(S):	Lo, Julian B., Old Lyme, CT, United States	

Mackay, Gary G., Ledyard, CT, United States
Puz, Michael J., Pawcatuck, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5516530		19960514	
	WO 9312770		19930708	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-244700		19940601	(8)
	WO 1992-US9273		19921104	
			19940601	PCT 371 date
			19940601	PCT 102(e) date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-811411, filed on 20 Dec 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Richardson, Peter C., Benson, Gregg C., Olson, A. Dean
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 697

AB High strength, high porosity delivery devices have a shaped surface and disintegrate quickly in an aqueous medium. The devices can be prepared by disposing a formulation in a die to form a frozen predevice. A second die is contacted with the frozen formulation surface at a pressure and temperature for a time sufficient to locally momentarily liquify and shape the device surface. The shaping is followed by lyophilization.

SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 3,885,026 discloses a process for the production of porous **tablets**. In this process, a solid **volatilizable** adjuvant is incorporated in the **tablet** formulation. The **tablet** is formed by compression, and the **volatilizable** adjuvant is removed by sublimation or thermal decomposition. Exemplary **volatilizable** adjuvant include urethane, **urea**, ammonium bicarbonate, hexamethylenetetramine, benzoic acid, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene and **camphor**. The maximum porosity obtained according to this patent is 50% and preferably 10 to 30%. Strong **tablets** of a porosity higher than 50% are difficult to produce by this method.

L8 ANSWER 90 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:40350 USPATFULL
TITLE: Moldable compositions comprising polyvinyl nitrate
INVENTOR(S): Leneveu, Louis J., Pont de Buis, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4039640		19770802	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1976-711717		19760805	(5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1974-491619, filed on 24 Jul 1974, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1973-29186	19730809
	FR 1973-43246	19731204

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nelson, Peter A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bucknam and Archer
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 480
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A mouldable thermoplastic composition comprises (i) polyvinyl nitrate, (ii) nitrocellulose and/or polyvinyl acetate and (iii) 2-nitro-diphenylamine and may be used to form combustible articles such as cartridge cases. Preferably, the composition comprises from 30 to 90% by weight of polyvinyl nitrate based on the total weight of components (i) and (ii). The composition may comprise up to about 30% by weight, based on the weight of components (i) and (ii), of at least one additive selected from cellulose acetate, dinitrotoluene, phthalates, non-volatile esters, heterocyclic ketones, ureas and ABS copolymers.

The combustible articles may be formed by compression moulding or injection moulding. Preferably the mouldable composition is formed into granules using the "with solvent" technique for making single base propellants, and the granules are mixed with a porous powder comprising nitrocellulose prior to being moulded to form the combustible article.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD As noted above, **granules** of the mouldable composition may be manufactured using the "with solvent" technique in the production of "B powders." The polyvinyl. . . mixture of polyvinyl nitrate, nitrocellulose and/or polyvinyl acetate. These additives are preferably selected from cellulose acetate, dinitrotoluene, a phthalate, a non-**volatile** ester, a heterocyclic ketone (such as **camphor**), a **urea** (such a centralite) or an acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer (ABS copolymer). The mixing preferably lasts for between 2 and 3 hours, and. . . context, it should be noted that the spinning pressure must remain very low (preferably between 80 and 100 bars). The **granules** of the mouldable composition may then be dried in air, preferably at 45.degree. C. for 100 hours. The **granules** thus obtained are ready to be used for moulding.

L8 ANSWER 98 OF 118 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:26732 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preparation of porous tablets
INVENTOR(S): Heinemann, Helmut, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rothe, Werner, Hockenheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3885026		19750520	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1973-395796		19730910	(5)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1972-2246013	19720920

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Anderson, Philip E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Burgess & Dinklage & Sprung
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 278
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In the production of **tablets** which are to undergo disintegration in use wherein the **tablet** components are mixed and pressed into predetermined shape, the improvement which comprises incorporating into the mix at least one inert readily **volatilizable** solid adjuvant, pressing the mix into shape, and thereafter **volatilizing** the adjuvant, whereby the resulting **tablets** are porous, strong, shape retaining and readily disintegratable. **Volatilization** can be effected by sublimation or application of vacuum. The adjuvant preferably comprises urethane, **urea**, ammonium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, hexamethylene-tetramine, benzoic acid, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene or **camphor** present in about 5 to 50 percent, especially about 10 to 30 percent, by weight of the total **tablet** mix.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In the production of **tablets** which are to undergo disintegration in use wherein the **tablet** components are mixed and pressed into predetermined shape, the improvement which comprises incorporating into the mix at least one inert readily **volatilizable** solid adjuvant, pressing the mix into shape, and thereafter **volatilizing** the adjuvant, whereby the resulting **tablets** are porous, strong, shape retaining and readily disintegratable. **Volatilization** can be effected by sublimation or application of vacuum. The adjuvant preferably comprises urethane, **urea**, ammonium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, hexamethylene-tetramine, benzoic acid, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene or **camphor** present in about 5 to 50 percent, especially about 10 to 30 percent, by weight of the total **tablet** mix.

L8 ANSWER 101 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-481101 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1997-401090
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-152932
TITLE: Baishi antipyresis granule.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 P33
INVENTOR(S): JIANG, W
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FEIL-N) FEILONG HEALTH TONIC CO LTD SHENYANG CIT
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CN 1120945	A	19960424	(199745)*		1

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1120945	A	CN 1994-116969	19941020

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 1994-116969 19941020
AN 1997-481101 [45] WPIDS
AB CN 1120945 A UPAB: 19971113
An antipyresis **granule** is prepared using ten kinds of Chinese medicinal material e.g. pueraria, **menthol**, gypsum, Radix isatidis and oldenlandia diffusa. The preparation consists of **volatile** oil extraction, gypsum decoction, re-decoction of the mixture, concentration to paste with a density of 1.18-1.22 (at 50-60 deg.C) and mixing with cane sugar and dextrin as supplement.
Dwg.0/0
AB CN 1120945 UPAB: 19971113

An antipyresis **granule** is prepared using ten kinds of Chinese medicinal material e.g. pueraria, **menthol**, gypsum, Radix isatidis and oldenlandia diffusa. The preparation consists of **volatile** oil extraction, gypsum decoction, re-decoction of the mixture, concentration to paste with a density of 1.18-1.22 (at 50-60 deg.C) and. . .

L8 ANSWER 102 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-147521 [18] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-068210
TITLE: Sublimate insecticidal compsn. for purificn. cistern - is made of e.g. para-di chlorobenzene, naphthalene, and/or camphor, carrying insect growth inhibitor after impregnation in powder.
DERWENT CLASS: C03 C07
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUMK) FUMAKILA KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 04089404	A	19920323	(199218)*		12

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04089404	A	JP 1990-201116	19900731

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1990-201116 19900731
AN 1992-147521 [18] WPIDS
AB JP 04089404 A UPAB: 19931006
An insecticidal compsn. for purificatory cistern, pref. **tablets**, **granules** or powder, is made of (a) sublimate substance(s), pref. paradichlorobenzene, naphthalene and/or **camphor**, which is (are) forced to carry (an) insect growth inhibitor(s) pref. after being impregnated in a powder with a relatively large specific gravity, and opt.(b) room temp.- **volatile** insecticide(s).

Pref. at least one of the cpd(s). (a) is 2,4,6-triisopropyl-1, 3,5-trixoxane, adamantane, borneol, tricyclodecane, or trimethylene bornene.

Pref. at least one of the cpd(s) (b) is 2-(1-methyl-2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethoxy)pyridine, 11-methoxy-3,7,11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoic acid-1-methylethyl ester, ethyl-3,7-11-trimethyl-2,4-dodecadienoate and 1-(4-chlorophenyl-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl) urea.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The insect growth inhibitor carried by the sublimate substance gradually drops onto water with the sublimation of the sublimate substance, and in addn., the room temp.-volatile insecticide gradually evaporates. These effects guarantee an efficient long-term control of insects in purificatory cisterns. (0/0)
0/0
AB JP 04089404 UPAB: 19931006
An insecticidal compsn. for purificatory cistern, pref. **tablets**, **granules** or powder, is made of (a) sublimate substance(s), pref. paradichlorobenzene, naphthalene and/or **camphor**, which is (are) forced to carry (an) insect growth inhibitor(s) pref. after being impregnated in a powder with a relatively large specific gravity, and opt.(b) room temp.- **volatile** insecticide(s).

Pref. at least one of the cpd(s). (a) is 2,4,6-triisopropyl-1, 3,5-trixoxane, adamantane, borneol, tricyclodecane, or trimethylene

bornene.
. . .

L8 ANSWER 106 OF 118 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-279282 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1985-120982
TITLE: Porous resin composite materials prodn. - comprises kneading inorganic fibres and thermosetting resins then heat treatment.
DERWENT CLASS: A21
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KYUH) KYUSHU REFRACTORIES CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 60188465	A	19850925	(198545)*		3
JP 05004991	B	19930121	(199306)		3

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 60188465	A	JP 1984-45782	19840309
JP 05004991	B	JP 1984-45782	19840309

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 05004991	B	Based on	JP 60188465

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1984-45782 19840309
AN 1985-279282 [45] WPIDS
AB JP 60188465 A UPAB: 19930925
Composite materials are produced by kneading the compsns. comprising 60-90wt.% of (1) inorganic fibre and 40-10wt.% of (2) thermosetting resins, heat-treating and curing.
(2) has **granular** dias. of below 2 mm, pref. below 1 mm and includes e.g. phenol resin, **urea** resin, melamine resin. (1) includes pref. alkali metal titanate fibres, alkaline earth metal titanate fibres, titanium fibre. The compsns. contain binders **volatilising** at 50-300 deg.C e.g. water, alcohols, aluminium phosphate liq. in an amt. of 10-50 pts. wt. to 100 pts. wt. of (1) and (2) in total.
ADVANTAGE - The materials have high softening temp. and then are used at high temp. They also have large strength, excellent cutting processability, small wt., excellent adiabatic property. They can be used under high load.
0/0
AB . . .
the compsns. comprising 60-90wt.% of (1) inorganic fibre and 40-10wt.% of (2) thermosetting resins, heat-treating and curing.
(2) has **granular** dias. of below 2 mm, pref. below 1 mm and includes e.g. phenol resin, **urea** resin, melamine resin. (1) includes pref. alkali metal titanate fibres, alkaline earth metal titanate fibres, titanium fibre. The compsns. contain binders **volatilising** at 50-300 deg.C e.g. water, alcohols, aluminium phosphate liq. in an amt. of 10-50 pts. wt. to 100 pts. wt.. . .

=> log h
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.78	103.24

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 18:29:50 ON 12 JUL 2002

	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	BRS	5428	ammonium adj bicarbonate	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	260090	volatil$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	158071	camphor or menthol or urea	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
4	BRS	134572	tablet	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	1138	volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	96	(ammonium adj bicarbonate) with volatil$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
7	BRS	10	tablet same (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
8	BRS	25	volatil$5 same (camphor or menthol or urea) same tablet	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
9	BRS	15	(volatil$5 same (camphor or menthol or urea) same tablet) not (tablet same (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea)))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
10	BRS	300865	granul$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
11	BRS	22	granul$4 same (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
12	BRS	172898	granule	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
13	BRS	15	granule same (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
14	BRS	1846	volatil$5 same granule	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
15	BRS	1947266	prepar$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
16	BRS	0	((volatil$5 same granule) same prepar$5) same ((514/483).CCLS.)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
17	BRS	576	((volatil$5 same granule) same prepar$5) same granule	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
18	BRS	7	((volatil$5 same granule) same prepar$5) same (camphor or menthol or urea)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	2002/07/12 15:30			0
2	2002/07/12 18:13			0
3	2002/07/12 15:49			0
4	2002/07/12 15:49			0
5	2002/07/12 17:59			0
6	2002/07/12 15:50			0
7	2002/07/12 15:54			0
8	2002/07/12 15:54			0
9	2002/07/12 16:51			0
10	2002/07/12 16:53			0
11	2002/07/12 16:51			0
12	2002/07/12 16:54			0
13	2002/07/12 16:54			0
14	2002/07/12 17:32			0
15	2002/07/12 17:32			0
16	2002/07/12 17:50			0
17	2002/07/12 17:50			0
18	2002/07/12 17:51			0

	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBs
19	BRS	576	(volatil$5 same granule) same prepar$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
20	BRS	158	((volatil$5 same granule) same prepar$5) and tablet	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
21	BRS	133	((volatil$5 same granule) same prepar$5) and (camphor or menthol or urea)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
22	BRS	87	(volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea)) and tablet	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
23	BRS	339420	porous	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
24	BRS	188	(volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea)) and porous	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
25	BRS	180	(volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea)) and granul$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
26	BRS	3	5529798.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
27	BRS	3	5529789.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
28	BRS	3	4039640.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
29	BRS	2	9318757.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
30	BRS	1328	424/400.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
31	BRS	261	424/407.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
32	BRS	478	424/408.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
33	BRS	1428	424/464.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
34	BRS	458	424/473.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
35	BRS	2	424/473.ccls. and (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
36	BRS	8	424/400.ccls. and (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
19	2002/07/12 17:52			0
20	2002/07/12 17:57			0
21	2002/07/12 17:57			0
22	2002/07/12 18:01			0
23	2002/07/12 18:02			0
24	2002/07/12 18:02			0
25	2002/07/12 18:04			0
26	2002/07/12 18:14			0
27	2002/07/12 18:24			0
28	2002/07/12 18:28			0
29	2002/07/12 18:38			0
30	2002/07/12 18:41			0
31	2002/07/12 18:41			0
32	2002/07/12 18:41			0
33	2002/07/12 18:42			0
34	2002/07/12 18:42			0
35	2002/07/12 18:43			0
36	2002/07/12 18:44			0

	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBs
37	BRS	0	424/407.ccls. and (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
38	BRS	2	424/408.ccls. and (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
39	BRS	7	424/464.ccls. and (volatil$5 with (camphor or menthol or urea))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
40	BRS	42747	sublim$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
41	BRS	544	sublim$6 same (camphor or menthol or urea)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
42	BRS	10	(sublim$6 same (camphor or menthol or urea)) same granule	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
37	2002/07/12 18:44			0
38	2002/07/12 18:44			0
39	2002/07/12 19:03			0
40	2002/07/12 19:03			0
41	2002/07/12 19:03			0
42	2002/07/12 19:04			0